

fault with it. Their columns were not long dry
anthone of these distributors of abolition pam-
phlets was found in our most populous and respect-
able city, and an assemblage of our most orderly
and discreet citizens resorted for redress to the
same summary process which had been used in
our sister State. Public opinion may have done
something on this subject. I know of only one at-
tempt to establish a press for such publications in
any slaveholding State. The neighbors of the
gentleman informed him that his press would be
productive of mischief, and he must not establish
it in their town: he answered that he held it a high
duty, which he could not dispense with, to pro-
ceed, and he would do so. They replied, if he did,
they would consider it their duty to demolish his
building, and sow his types broadcast in the
streets. This manifestation of public opinion he
respected. He knew that those with whom he had
to deal would keep their word. He desisted, re-
turned to a neighboring State, where, as I have un-
derstood, he is now publishing his paper.

I beg gentlemen to consider that it is of no con-
sequence to us whether the abolitionists, in their
States, be many or few; their publications are
numerous; they have already produced much
mischief, which, if persisted in, must end in con-
sequence to be forever regretted by us all. For my-
self, on the subject of the disposition we may make
of these petitions, I can have no other wish than
that it may be such as will most tend to allay ex-
citement, and restore that harmony which is so es-
sential to the common interest of our whole country.

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Friday, April 1, 1836.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some pri-
vate business, the Senate proceeded to consider
the Bill to establish the Northern Boundary Line
of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michi-
gan into the Union as a State.

After a good deal of debate on the various pro-
visions of the bill, &c. it was ordered to be en-
grossed for a third reading, by a vote of 23 to 8.

HOUSE.—Mr. Talliferro, by consent of the
House, offered an amendment to the Joint Resolu-
tion for the Amendment of the Constitution of the
United States in relation to the election of Presi-
dent and Vice President of the United States, re-
cently reported from the Select Committee on the
subject. Referred to the same Committee.

Saturday, April 2.

SENATE.—The Senate spent the whole of this
day in the consideration of the Bills for the ad-
mission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union as
States; the former of which was read a third time
and passed, and the latter ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Wisconsin Territory.—Mr. Patton
asked the House to take up the bill for the estab-
lishment of the Territorial Government of Wis-
consin.

Mr. Jones, of Michigan, said he was about to
make the same request of the House. He had in-
formation showing that there was imminent dan-
ger of an Indian war on that frontier, and it was
necessary that the militia should be organized;
which could not be done without the establishment
of a territorial government. The country was, at
present, destitute of any form of government.

Mr. Brown stated the situation of this question.
The act of 1823, which established the territory
of Michigan, only extended the jurisdiction of the
laws over three counties of this territory, and
since that time emigration had gone on to a great
extent to the westward, and there were now set-
tlers altogether beyond the jurisdiction of the laws.
The courts had decided they were without their
jurisdiction. Their condition was truly deplora-
ble, and they called upon the Government to in-
terfere. This bill had been carefully examined
and passed by the Senate, and he could see no rea-
son for delaying its passage.

After some discussion on this subject, it was laid
over for the purpose of proceeding to the Orders of
the Day—and numerous private bills were passed.

Monday, April 4.

SENATE.—The Bill for the admission of Ar-
kansas into the Union was read a third time, and
passed, by a vote of 31 to 6.

The Expunging Resolution was again taken
up, and Mr. Leigh commenced a speech in oppo-
sition to it.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted in
the House to-day.

Tuesday, April 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave
to introduce a bill to provide for the more effectual
supply of Bullion to the United States Mint.

After a few words from Mr. Benton in explana-
tion of the bill, from which it was gathered that
the object is to supply the Mint with bullion out
of the public money in the Deposit Banks, at the
rate (at present) of a million per month, he refer-
red to letters from the Director of the Mint, giving
the necessary statements as to the supply which
the Mint could consume.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the
Committee on Finance.

The Expunging Resolution again coming up,
Mr. Leigh resumed and concluded his speech a-
gainst it.

HOUSE.—The House was again engaged in
the debate upon the Navy Bill for some time; af-
ter which it proceeded to the private bills, some of
which were passed.

Wednesday, April 6.

SENATE.—A Bill to reduce the duties on cer-
tain imported articles, and to remit the duties on
others entirely, was taken up and ordered to be
engrossed for a third reading.

Incendiary Publications.—The bill to prevent
the circulation of Incendiary Publications and
Pamphlets, through the mail, was taken up and con-
sidered.

Mr. Calhoun said the bill assumed as a princi-
ple that the right of legislating upon the subject
of slavery was confined to the slaveholding States;
that Government could not interfere in the matter,
but must act in conformity with such State legis-
lation. All it asked of the General Government
was, that they should abstain from violating the
laws of a State by means of their agents. The
bill went no further, and he trusted the Senate
would consent to its passage. Mr. C. then moved
to fill up the first blank in the 3d section with
"100," and the second blank in the same section
with "1000" (as the minimum and maximum of
the fine to be inflicted on deputy postmasters for
violations of the law.)

On motion of Mr. Davis, who said he desired to
express his views on the principles involved in the
Bill, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Revolutionary Pensions.—The Senate took up
the bill making appropriations for the payment of
Revolutionary and other Pensions.

Mr. Niles moved an amendment making it the
duty of the officers who pay out the pensions, to
pay all sums under ten dollars for the present
year, and under twenty dollars after the 3d of
March 1837, in specie; which was agreed to; and
the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE.—Mr. Glascock, from the Committee
on the Militia, reported a Bill more effectually
to provide for the National Defence, by organizing,
arming, and establishing a uniform Militia thro-
out the United States, and to provide for the dis-
cipline thereof, which was read twice, and con-
sidered.

Mr. Wise again, for the third time, asked leave
of the House to present the following preamble
and resolution:

Whereas, since the custody of the Public Mo-
ney has been under the entire control of the Treas-
ury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury,
by himself or his agents, has selected certain local
State Banks as places of deposit, without regula-
tion by law; and whereas there is great doubt a-
bout the agency by which the said Deposit Banks
are selected and regulated; and whereas said agency
is alleged to be improper and corrupt, effected
by some person or persons, not officers of the Gov-
ernment, or appointed or responsible as such, or
known in any manner to the laws, and who are
secretly paid large stipends or amounts of compensa-
tion for procuring the custody and the use of the
Public Deposites; and whereas the same Banks,
for which the Public Deposites are thus procured,
are in possession of the Public Money without
charge of interest or other charge whatsoever for
the use of the same, and the said person or per-
sons, their agent or agents, are alleged to be polit-
ical partisans, wielding the Public Deposites for
electioneering purposes, dangerous to the purity
of the Government and to the liberties of the Peo-
ple: therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed,
with power to send for persons and papers, to in-
quire into the mode or agency of selecting the
Banks of Deposit for the Public Money, the con-
tracts with the Treasury Department by which
they are regulated; the manner in which and the
persons by whom such contracts are made; into all
correspondence whatsoever touching contracts for
the Public Deposites; into all connection or rela-
tion, official or unofficial, which exists or has ex-
isted between any person or persons and the
Treasury Department, or between them and the
Deposit Banks, or any other individuals or Banks,
touching the custody and the control and de-
posits of the Public Money, and into the amount and
mode of compensation of all persons whomsoever
in any manner whatever connected with the
Treasury Department or the Deposit Banks, hav-
ing any agency whatever in negotiating between
said Department and said Banks, or any Banks
or individuals, touching the Public Deposites; and
that said Committee have leave to report by bill or
otherwise.

Mr. Wise rose, he said, to assure the House, on
the part of himself and friends, that there was no
desire nor intention to discuss the subject at pre-
sent. There was no data for discussion, and could
be none, until the inquiry proposed had been made.
He hoped that the House would give their unani-
mous assent to the motion.

Objection being made,
Mr. Wise moved that the Rules be suspended
in order to enable him to offer the resolution, and
thereupon he asked the yeas and nays, which were
ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the
negative—yeas 96, nays 57. Two-thirds being
required to carry a motion to suspend the Rules,
the House again by this vote the third time re-
fused to allow Mr. Wise to offer his resolution.

Mr. Wise now rose, he said, to retract the no-
tice which he had heretofore given of his in-
tention to press this motion. He should not offer it
again, being now convinced that the House was
opposed to any inquiry for the purpose of resolv-
ing what was a reasonable doubt in relation to the
connection between the Government and the De-
posit Banks.

The House again resumed the debate upon the
Navy Bill.

Thursday, April 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Grundy, from the Committee
on the Post Office and Post Roads, made a Report
on the subject of a Bill presented by him a few
days ago, to authorize the Postmaster-General to
enter into contract with Rail-Road Companies for
the transportation of the Mail, the Agents of the
Department, and Officers of the Army and Navy
of the United States, on said roads, in preference
to any other things or persons usually carried on
them, when the public service require such trans-
portation. 5000 extra copies of the Report were
ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, from the Committee on
Public Lands, made an unfavorable Report on the
Bill to prohibit the sale of public lands except to
actual settlers, and in limited quantities.

The Bills yesterday ordered to a third reading,
were read a third time, and passed.

The Bill in relation to Incendiary Publications
again coming up, Mr. Davis made a speech a-
gainst it.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged the whole
day, after disposing of some private business, in
discussing the Bill to establish a Territorial Gov-
ernment in Wisconsin Territory, and the Navy
Appropriation Bill; the latter of which was finally
read a third time, and passed.

THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

See the last form in which Mr. Wise pre-
sented his resolutions of enquiry into the
agency of Reuben M. Whitney in the se-
lection of the Deposit Banks. "The party,"
the pure democratic Republicans, have
three times voted down the attempt to en-
quire into the nature of Whitney's agency,
and the general condition of the deposits.
Yet is the situation of the public deposits
so extraordinary and unprecedented, that it
is difficult to conceive of the party prostitution
which would withhold investigation. Are these
men representatives of the people? Or are they
creatures and tools of Martin Van Buren, solici-
tous only in protecting his Presidential interests,
and anxious not for the preservation of the public
interests, but for securing to themselves the
"spoils," through his elevation? Let them
be judged by their acts. When nearly
thirty five millions of public revenue is dis-
persed through thirty five Banks—when
those Banks are selected by Reuben Whitney,
pronounced and proved perjured, and
proclaimed by Mr. McDuffie, a "blasted
monument of infamy"—when it is obvious
that if the Government were to recall its
funds, it could not succeed in doing so—
when there is the strongest suspicion that
this enormous amount of money is used in
many cases for electioneering purposes con-
nected with the Presidency, and in advancing
the pretensions of the President's favorite—
when it is known that large sums will
be lost to the people—when, under these
circumstances, a member of Congress makes
effort after effort to have the facts enquired
into, and is uniformly voted down by the
disciplined Swiss of Power—what can be
thought? What can be believed, but that
the dominant party are afraid of light? That
they know an investigation will ex-
pose to the eyes of the people nefarious and
damning secrets? That they are resolved
to conceal these at all events, until their chief
is beyond the chance of being injured by
the discovery, and safe in the Presidency?

We submit it to the reader if we are un-
charitable in these deductions? We aver
solemnly that we do not mean to be so.
We can place no other construction on the
refusal of the House to institute the enquiry
desired by Mr. Wise. Why should it
have done so? It has ample time, for the
whole year is before it. No subject is
more immediately urgent, and hardly one
of paramount interest. Yet it thrice refus-
ed! An unprecedented thing, considering
the importance of the subject.

With one thing the People may lay their
account—the loss, total and irrevocable, of
large portions of the Public Revenue. Even
if honest, as we presume they are, many of
the 35 Banks which have been favored with
the keeping of \$5,000,000 of dollars, could
not replace it. It is loaned out to thousands
and tens of thousands for their benefit!

On Wednesday, Mr. Calhoun made the
following remarkable observations in the
Senate:

"Mr. Calhoun gave a description of the present
melancholy and threatening condition of the
money affairs of the country. He ascribed in a great
degree the immense amount of banking capital
and paper money afloat, to the removal of the de-
posits, the downfall of the Bank of the United
States, and especially to the immense amount of
surplus in the Deposit Banks, which is regarded
by them as permanent capital, and made the basis
of a vast amount of paper. Mr. C. also remarked
on the total loss to the country of the interest on the
surplus, amounting to nearly two millions an-
nually; and on the danger that the money would
never be recovered. He said he believed it could
not now be insured for twenty per cent. The pub-
lic lands also are passing rapidly into the hands of
speculators, by employing the public money on
loan over and over again an indefinite number of
times. Mr. C. expressed his astonishment that
Senators could look calmly on, and see the coun-
try plunging into the gulf that is open before it.
He regarded a general crash in its financial con-
ditions as wholly inevitable, unless speedily pre-
vented; and he emphatically appealed to gentlemen
to provide some remedy for the evils and dangers
which are evident to all."

This is the voice of Patriotism; but how
will it be heeded? The People will be told
that Mr. Calhoun is a Nullifier, and no Jack-
son man! They will be admonished to listen
to Benton and Whitney.—Rich. Whig.

Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, addressed the
Senate on Monday and yesterday, in oppo-
sition to the Expunging resolution. The
Senate was crowded on both days with an
auditory whose attention was riveted during
the whole time, and the speech is the theme
of general admiration. We presume Mr.
Leigh never exerted his eminent abilities
more happily or more successfully, and the
Senate, we are confident, has rarely listened
to a more masterly, eloquent, and triumphant
train of reasoning. He tore down
and scattered to the winds the whole tissue
of arguments and alleged precedents by
which it is vainly attempted to sustain the
proposition for mutilating the journal of the
Senate; and not only established, clearly and
indisputably, the inviolability of that record,
but vindicated beyond all cavil the perfect
competency of the Senate to pass the resolu-
tion touching the conduct of the Execu-
tive, which it is now proposed to expunge
from the journal.—Nat. Int.

Where is the Treasury?—This question
may well be asked, after the startling de-
velopments in the Senate, in reference to
the Deposit Banks. It appears, from their
own showing, that the liabilities of these
Banks are upwards of Seventy-seven mil-
lions, and that they have not means to pay
more than one dollar in six! Even Mr.
Benton joins in the cry of condemnation
against the Pet Institutions, and refuses to
endorse their solvency.—Ral. Register.

Will the People not Consider?—One of
the late developments made by the Senate
of the U. S. is that SEVEN HUNDRED AND
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of their money
has been placed in a bank in Michigan that
has only \$51,000 of specie and its whole
capital only \$150,000!!!!

Important Consideration.—Those who
feel disposed to sanction Mr. Van Buren's
doctrine, that Congress has power to abolish
slavery in the District of Columbia, should
see to what that doctrine leads. If it may
be done there, it may also be done in the
Territories. And thus, when these last come
into the Union, they will of course add to
the strength of the free States, and to the
number of fanatics, who will be ready to en-
ter upon a crusade against the Southern
States, and the property of the people. At
present, there are an equal number of free
and of slave States, and of course the Sen-
ate is equally divided. Admit a few more
free States into the Union, and where shall
we be? It is time for Southern people to
look to their rights, their property.

"How is it," said an observer to a Vir-
ginian, "that your State is so much altered
in its character? It is now a mere echo to
the Albany Regency." "It may be so,"
said the Southerner, "but we are blessed
with many emigrants from the North, who
pass off as Virginians—interfere in our
elections, and will make us, ere long, a Yan-
kee State—the native Virginian does not
sell his birth-right."

A neat hit.—The Albany Evening Jour-
nal, in announcing the winding up of the con-
cerns of the Branch Bank in N. York, adds
the following pithy commentary:

"We are now rid of the 'Monster,' and
our citizens will no longer be compelled to
borrow its money at six per cent interest,
but be left free to pay from seven to fourteen
per cent, as circumstances and their neces-
sities may require. So much for 'glory
and reform.'—Alexandria Gazette.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

Our Court did not adjourn until late on
Saturday, nearly the whole week having
been occupied in the trial of Capital cases.

On Tuesday, James Bradford, quite a
youth, was tried for the homicide of his
brother. The circumstances attending the
transaction were of such a character as ex-
tenuated the crime to Manslaughter, and
the Attorney General did not press for a
verdict of Murder. Counsel for the Prison-
er, William H. Haywood, jun. Judgment
of the Court, that he be branded with the
letter M, and pay the costs; being unable to
do which, he was admitted to take the oath
of insolvency, and then discharged.

On Thursday, a trial of almost unprece-
dented interest in this community took place,
viz: The State v. John Murphey alias John
Sugg, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Mary
Sugg, the wife of the Prisoner's putative fa-
ther. Every circumstance conspired to
render this case one of those which some-
times so strongly enlist the sympathies of a
community. The Prisoner, quite a young
man, appeared in court with unshorn hair
and unshaven beard, of some months stand-
ing, all the entreaties of his friends being
unable to induce him to submit to the op-
erations of a barber. He was born in this
city, and lived here up to the time of his
father's marriage with the deceased, when
at the age of 15, he went to sea, and never
returned until 1832, when the murder was
committed. He was supposed to have gone
off in the first instance, in consequence of
the unkind treatment of his step-mother,
and when he came back, the bickerings be-
tween them were renewed. Mrs. Sugg was
shot just at night, in her own house, and the
act was charged on the Prisoner. He died
about two years since and was arrested
in Mobile, Alabama. The principal wit-
ness on the part of the State was John Sugg,
his reputed father.

The Prisoner being put upon his trial,
the greatest difficulty was experienced in
making a Jury, and the panel was not com-
pleted before about 2 o'clock. The case
was submitted to the Jury, after elaborate
arguments on both sides, about 1 o'clock
Friday morning, the Judge having remain-
ed on the Bench nearly 16 hours. The Ju-
ry came into Court at 11 o'clock, and re-
turned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. For the
State, Attorney General Daniel. For the
Prisoner, William H. Haywood, jun. and
Geo. W. Haywood.

On Friday, Merrill Miller was put upon
his trial for the murder of John Whitaker.
His son Levi, who is charged as an accom-
plice in the deed, made his escape, and has
not yet been taken. The proof of violence
was direct and irresistible, and the Jury re-
mained out but a short time, before they re-
turned with a verdict of GUILTY! On Sat-
urday, after a most impressive address from
Judge Settle, he was sentenced to be hung
on Friday the 24th of June.

When the Prisoner was asked if he had
any thing to say why sentence of death
should not be pronounced against him, his
Counsel moved for a new trial: 1st, That
there was a separation of the Jury, during
the progress of the trial. 2d, That the
Court, in its charge to the Jury, expressed
an opinion as to the guilt of the Prisoner.
Motion overruled. Mr. Haywood then moved
an arrest of Judgment, on account of
alleged defects in the indictment. Also
overruled. An appeal was taken for the
Prisoner to the Supreme Court, on the ques-
tion whether, or not, a separation of the Ju-
ry did not take place? The fact was, as
stated, that the whole Jury having retired,
by permission of the Court, under charge of
an Officer, one of them stepped into a Gro-
cery in sight to obtain a drink. Before he
could get back, the other Jurors had returned
into the box, and his name (third on the
list) being called, he was found to be absent,
but came in before the Clerk had finished
the roll.—Ral. Register.

Mississippi.—The Legislature of this
State adjourned on Saturday, the 27th ult.,
to the first Monday in January next.

During the session, which continued for
two months, much and very important busi-
ness was accomplished.

The moneyed capital of the State has
been increased SEVENTEEN MILLIONS OF
DOLLARS! Divers acts for the incorpora-
tion of Banks and Railroad Companies were
passed, among which are the Jackson and
Mobile Railroad Company; the Jackson and
Natchez Railroad Company; the Lake
Washington and Deer Creek Railroad Com-
pany; the Mississippi Springs Railroad
Company; acts incorporating Banks at
Natchez, Manchester, Columbus, and some
other places. One of the most important
bills passed is that establishing a Peniten-
tiary.

The State of Indiana has passed a bill cre-
ating a loan of ten millions of dollars, to com-
plete her Canals and Rail Roads. The cap-
ital, Indianapolis, was illuminated the 15th,
on receiving intelligence of the passage of
the act.

March of Internal Improvements.—The Ohio
Legislature granted, at its recent session, acts of
incorporation to thirty-two new Railroads, and five
canals!

Mind your dots.—A Kentucky member
of Congress wishing to write to his wife on
arriving at Washington city, that he had
"formed a connexion with a very agreeable
mess," and expected to spend the winter very
pleasantly.—Unfortunately, and greatly to the
surprise and mortification of the good
lady to whom he was writing, he inadver-
tently dotted the e in the word mess.—
Watchman.

From the Charleston Courier of April 14.

The Provision Market.—We have been
requested to notice the very great scarcity
of meats, and, indeed, of almost every de-
scription of provisions, in our market, in the
hope that it may attract the attention of
graziers and others, and induce them to
bring forward a supply, thereby securing
large profits for themselves, and saving our
suffering population from what we might al-
most term a state of semi-starvation, for, at
present prices, families in limited, not to
say indigent circumstances, can hardly sup-
ply themselves with the provisions neces-
sary for their support. Beef, of inferior
quality, is selling at 25 cents per pound, and
other articles of the meat kind in propor-
tion, and sometimes difficult to be obtained,
even at this exorbitant price.

We would request that this scarcity should
be noticed by country editors, who will, by
so doing, benefit their own citizens, by show-
ing where they can obtain high prices, and
relieve us, by adding to our supplies.

Mail Robbery.—Much interest has been
excited in this City and Columbia, for some
time past, in consequence of the postma-
teu, containing the Columbia mail, having
been received here several times, within a
month, without the canvass bag, which con-
tains the letters. Information of the fact
was communicated to the Department by
our Post Master, who received instructions
to investigate the matter. He proceeded
to Columbia, and from circumstances, sus-
picion rested on the assistant Post Master
at that place, and one of the Clerks, who
were immediately apprehended, and ex-
amined before Judge Johnson, which resulted
in their being required to find bail in the
sum of \$15,000 each, to answer the charge
at the Federal Court, to be held at that
place in November next. No positive evi-
dences of their guilt had yet transpired, nor
had any discovery been made relative to
the money which had been abstracted. It
is to be hoped, however, that it may be re-
covered. The Post Office was placed in
the charge of a responsible person, until the
Department is informed of the occurrence.—
Charleston Courier.

WESTERN INDIANS.

We have for some time past had painful
forebodings that the war spirit and the con-
flicts with the Indians, in Florida, would
have a contagious influence on the Indian
West of the Mississippi; and that the people
of that frontier might, sooner or later, ex-
pect the day is far distant—be severely
tried by the re-action produced by the re-
moval of the reluctant Indians from East of
the Mississippi. From the West we received
yesterday the subjoined intelligence of hos-
tilities between the aborigines of the prairies
and the traders and emigrant Indians,
which cannot, indeed, be traced to the Pan-
da excitement, but which, by reviving and
giving employment for the warrior instincts
of the Indians, may prepare their minds
and nerve their arms for other encounters
hereafter.—National Intelligence.

"NEAR FORT GIBSON, A. T.

MARCH 14, 1836.

"Things in this quarter look as if we
were to have trouble ere long with the In-
dians on the Grand Prairie.

"An Express arrived at head-quarters
few days since, announcing to Gen. Ar-
luckle that the Camanches and Pawnees
had murdered all the Traders at Coffin
Trading House, on Red river, in the Pan-
nee country. One man only escaped. It
has arrived here, and described the cam-
paign as dreadful; 50 or 60 Americans and
some Creeks and Osages were butchered.

"It was near Coffin's trading house that
the treaty last year was made with the
Camanches and Pawnees; but owing to
Col. Dodge not being there agreeably to
promise, the treaty was torn up, and Tan-
quana, a fierce and savage Camanche war-
rior, warned Gen. Coffee and his men to
leave their country: his not complying, he
been fatal to them all. Our men, who set
the Camanches last summer, describe them
as a fierce, warlike race of men, well mount-
ed, and armed with lance and shield. They
are a wandering tribe, and we may look for
them all next summer without even cross-
ing their trail. There is no doubt that the
United States will resent these murders,
and we will march from here as soon as
the grass will admit of our horses living on
it. The whole regiment of Dragoons will
concentrate and be joined by the 7th In-
fantry, now at Fort Gibson. Chili McIntosh,
the Creek warrior, swears vengeance against
the Pawnees and Camanches; and he will
no doubt add six or seven hundred warriors
to our command. We are making every
preparation, and we shall get off, I suppose,
by the 1st of May, or sooner.

"Gen. Arluckle has put Fort Gibson in
good repair, and mounted field pieces in the
block-houses."

A dreadful accident occurred on the Ar-
lington and Ohio rail road on the 16th ult.,
the upsetting of the locomotive and train of
passenger cars attached to it. On crossing
one of the embankments the locomotive and
cars were precipitated to the bottom, a dis-
tance of twenty or thirty feet. But one pas-
senger out of fifteen or twenty escaped in-
jury. One was killed instantly, one died in
a short time, and two more were supposed to
be dying.

An hundred thousand dollars lost.—A pack-
age of money containing \$100,000, in \$500
notes of the U. S. Bank, addressed to W.
S. Hatch, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Cin-
cinnati, has been lost or stolen between Philadel-
phia and Cincinnati. A reward of \$10,000 is of-
fered for its recovery.